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JANUARY, 1932

No. 1

THE AMERICAN McALL RECORD

A CHRONICLE OF INTERNATIONAL FRIENDSHIP



COMPLIMENTARY

PUBLISHED IN THE INTEREST OF
LA MISSION POPULAIRE ÉVANGÉLIQUE
DE FRANCE

THE AMERICAN McALL ASSOCIATION
1700 SANSOM ST. PHILADELPHIA

AMERICAN McALL RECORD

Published by the
**AMERICAN McALL
ASSOCIATION**

**1700 Sansom Street
Philadelphia**

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Volume L, Number I

THE year 1883. In Washington, President Chester A. Arthur occupied the White House. The titular head of republican France was Paul J. Grévy. Good Queen Victoria graced the throne of England. Thanks to Bismarck, Germany had an emperor in the person of Wilhelm I. In that year the Brooklyn Bridge was opened to traffic, and a conductor's baton was waved for the first time in the Metropolitan Opera House.

The American McAll Association was founded in March, 1883. Later in the year (October 17) Number I

of Volume 1 of the American McAll Record was presented to the Board. Coincident with the appearance of the Record, Rev. Robert W. McAll, founder of the Christian institution now known as the Mission Populaire Evangélique de France, was directing an evangelical campaign in 80 stations having a seating capacity of about 13,200 persons.

First president of the newly organized American McAll Association was Mrs. Rutherford B. Hayes. Among the vice-presidents were such well known names as Mrs. James A. Garfield, Mrs. L. S. DuPont, Mrs. Francis Wayland and Mrs. Samuel M. Fellowes.

The first issue of the magazine constituted the first volume. Volume II (1884) was published quarterly, dated January, April, July and October. In 1895 it appeared in the months of February, April, October and December. Again in 1912 the publication dates were changed to January, March, May and November.

Five times has the magazine changed its size and appearance since its inception. Five editorial pencils have guided its course. The first to read proof was Rev. L. T. Chamberlain, D.D., October, 1883 - January, 1886. Then came Mrs. Louise Seymour Houghton who contributed outstanding literary talent to the Record for 34 years. Miss Harriet Harvey reigned from November, 1920 to November, 1925. The Field Secretary, Rev. George T. Berry, assumed the editorial toga in January, 1926 and wore it with grace until November, 1930 when the present incumbent began the ever recurrent search for copy.

THE AMERICAN McALL RECORD

A CHRONICLE OF
INTERNATIONAL
FRIENDSHIP

Delegates, members and friends

of the

AMERICAN McALL ASSOCIATION

Are cordially invited to attend its

FORTY-NINTH ANNUAL MEETING

In New York City

Thursday and Friday, April 28 and 29

1932

MRS. REGINALD L. McALL,
Secretary, New York Auxiliary,
5 East 48th Street,
New York City.

MISS SUSAN S. BOICE,
Chairman, Executive Committee,
320 East 57th Street,
New York City.

Animo et Fides

A Few Candles on the Record's Birthday Cake

TO THE AMERICAN FRIENDS OF THE WORK IN FRANCE

Permit me to rejoice with you in the establishment of this new means of communication between the great cause here and its many transatlantic supporters. Next to your organizing of the American "Association," I am joyfully constrained to rank your issuing of an American RECORD. It evidently will give increase of practical influence to the Association, at the same time that it fully reports the mission work in France.

In the freedom with which its copies may be multiplied, and in its special adaptation to American readers, it cannot fail to render invaluable aid to the permanence and enlargement of the mission interest. We, on this side, are very grateful in view of this latest proof of your liberal, devoted purpose.

Gratefully and sincerely yours,

R. W. McAll.

Auteuil, Paris, Sept. 17, 1883.



A MILESTONE is a fine place to pause, glance back over the road we have come and give an anticipatory look toward the miles stretching ahead.

My own musings led me to search for the beginnings of the little magazine and I came across the following paragraph in that McAll classic, "Historical Sketch of the American McAll Association," written by the long-time editor of the Record, Louise Seymour Houghton.

"The first number of the American McAll Record was presented to the Board on October 17, 1883; was approved, and 10,000 copies ordered printed, a second edition of 10,000 copies being found necessary the next month. The magazine was a well printed small 24mo, without cover. . . . The first number contained a sketch of the American organization, an outline history of the Mission, its constitution, by-laws, officers and receipts; an account of the French deputation and their activities; directions for finding stations in Paris; letters of congratulation from Dr. McAll and others in France. The most important article of this initial number was a copy of action taken by the 99th Convention of the Diocese of Pennsylvania, endorsing the McAll Mission and recommending it for contributions. An analogous action was taken five years later (October 17, 1888), when the Synod of New Jersey, assembled at Asbury Park, 'Heartily commends the McAll cause to the sympathy, prayers and liberality of the people.'"

The second number of the Record dated January, 1884 began Volume II which answers the query immediately arising in one's mind, "If the first volume appeared in October, 1883 how have we reached Volume Fifty with the January, 1932, issue."

Would that one could as easily set down in words the immeasurable influence the modest little magazine has wielded. A detailed history of the part the McAll Mission has played in the evangelistic movement in France could be written from a careful reading of the magazine through the past years.

Instances could be multiplied to show how many friends it has won for the Mission. A clergyman picks up a

neglected copy left in a pew, his interest is caught by one of the articles and he sends in a generous contribution which is repeated for many years.

I suggest that along side the fiftieth milestone, and pointing to the hard road immediately ahead, we put a sign board which shall bear as direction the motto chosen in 1883 for the seal of the Association, *Animo et Fides* — Courage and Faith.

*Miss Harriet Harvey,
Editor of the Record,
Nov., 1920-Nov., 1925.*



"In the same year (1883) which witnessed the appearance of the first number of the Record, the Worcester McAll Auxiliary was organized. In 48 years it has had six presidents. The fifth presiding officer, Mrs. J. A. Harlow, now living in Canton, Mass., held office for 20 years, and her successor and present incumbent, Mrs. Edwin H. Marble, has occupied the presidential chair for 13 years. Mrs. Abbie Bigelow was treasurer for 31 years, and the second treasurer of the Auxiliary, Mrs. Linwood Robinson, has been faithful to her task for the past 17 years. We are proud of the faithfulness of our officers.

"Up to 25 years ago the Worcester Auxiliary was a very flourishing organization with a large membership and much interest in all McAll work. With the death of many of the old members and the growth of many new societies among young people, interest began to wane. Although many in our churches are members at the pres-

ent time, attendance at our meetings is small. We meet in the homes of members and a tea always follows the literary program. However, we are still in existence and do indeed wish to round out at least 50 years as an Auxiliary of the American McAll Association.

"I wish to add our indebtedness to the McAll Record which we all consider an exceptionally fine magazine. At some of our meetings the entire program consists of readings from it."
*Mrs. Edwin H. Marble, President,
Worcester, Mass. Auxiliary.*



"The Pittsburgh Auxiliary sends cordial greetings to the McAll Record.

"Our Auxiliary has the honor of being one of the eight little societies founded by Miss Beach in 1883. Five years later the Auxiliary was organized. For nearly 44 years the Record has been read with interest and regarded as an unusually fine missionary magazine.

"The names and faces of the men and women working in the various Mission stations, the boats, the Fraternités, groups of children, have grown to be very familiar to many of us who have not been privileged to visit the Mission in person.

"One might say, 'Age cannot wither, nor can custom stale' the Record's 'infinite variety.'

"These are trying and uncertain times but McAll may rest assured that the Pittsburgh Auxiliary will meet its responsibilities in so far as is possible."

"The Meriden Auxiliary sends congratulations to The American McAll Record as it enters upon its fiftieth volume.

"Meriden is proud of having been formed about fifty years ago, soon after the New Haven Auxiliary was organized by Miss Beach who also spoke in Meriden. We are proud that one of our members, Mrs. Eli C. Merriam, was included in the original group and is still active. Mrs. F. P. Griswold and Mrs. W. B. Ives should also rank with those with more than forty years of membership.

"We feel that this is a year in which we should do our best and be happy in following the spirit of our early members.

"Perhaps this little English couplet applies:

"W'ether the weather be cold, or
W'ether the weather be 'ot,
We must weather the weather,
W'ether we will or not."

"May the Annual Meeting show a brave effort for a successful year."

*Mrs. John G. Nagel, President,
Meriden, Conn. Auxiliary.*



"What McAll has meant to me cannot be put into words and I thank God for this great institution and for its band of workers of the past and present.

"The McAll Record is most inspiring and the editors since its beginning deserve unlimited praise. May it live long!"

*Mrs. Harriet W. Williams,
Ithaca, N. Y.*

A favorite poem (authorship unknown) contributed by Miss Emma Mabon, an original member of the Pittsburgh Auxiliary.

The Power of Intercession
The weary ones had rest, the sick had joy
that day.
And wondered how.
The plowman singing at his work had
prayed,
"God help them now."

Alone in foreign lands, they wondered
how
Their feeble words had power.
At home the Christians, two or three, had
met
To pray an hour.

So we are always wondering,—wondering
long
Because we do not see
Some one unknown perhaps, and far away,
On bended knee.



"When I think of the years I have read the Record it seems incredible. It has become like a member of the family for it has been coming since my membership in our Auxiliary in 1887.

"Now in its new dress it grows better and better, like some people, with age.

"So I say, God bless the friends who are putting so much of themselves into this little Record."

*Mrs. Charles H. Field,
Hartford, Conn.*



"If the Record were more widely read I am sure the Association would be better supported."

*Miss Julia E. Twichell,
Andover, Mass.*

On the Avenue de Caen

SIX o'clock! The factory sirens wail stridently. Soft and penetrating, the rain falls in wet pearls on the passersby.

On the Avenue de Caen, three young girls meet.

"Hello there, Juliette, what terrible weather! Real Rouen weather. How goes it?"

"Hello girls. Don't talk about it, it's always the same old story: work! always work! In the morning, up at six, run all the way to the factory, and then arrive late! Yesterday, today, tomorrow, always the same thing! Work, always work! That's no way to live. And then, Sunday. The one day when one could go for a walk, or to the movies, the stockings of the whole family must be mended, and father's overalls patched. Do you think that's fun?"

"But, Juliette, at least in the evening you can sit at the table with your family and have nice steaming soup. While I am welcomed home by my stepmother, who slaps me and swears at me after she has spent the day in a café."

As our two friends sympathize with each other, the third takes from her coat pocket a blue pamphlet.

"Take this, Juliette and Simone, it will change your ideas. It's an invitation to a meeting of the Union de Jeunes Filles of the Fraternité. You know the Fraternité, don't you? That big building in the rue St. Julien, at the end of the rue Gessard?"

Simone seizes the paper and reads:

"Young woman, you who long for a few hours of relaxation, of distraction, of release from your cares. You who want affection, confidence, and joy. Come with us! Come! You will spend at the Union de Jeunes Filles hours of gladness and comradeship. We who already belong will receive you with open arms."

"That sounds exactly as if it were meant for us, Juliette. Do you want to go?"

"Yes, let's go with Cécile, as she is a member."

"Until Sunday, then!"

Leaving the pamphlet with her friends, Cécile hastens home, happy. She remembers a few verses:

"O Lord, make of me an instrument of
Thy peace!
There where hate is may I instill love!
There where discord is may I instill
harmony!
There where doubt is may I instill
faith!
There where despair is may I instill
hope!
There where shadows are may I instill
the light!
There where sadness is may I instill
joy!"

MICHELINE DERANSART,
Visiting Nurse, Rouen.

▼
The winning of the confidence and friendship of the boys and girls who come to the Mission centers is the first step in the march of youth toward a richer development of character.

The illustration on the cover depicts a group of Mission Wolf Cubs in earnest conference with their leader.

Miss Jessie Patterson

A Life Rich in Christian Love

By M^{LLE}. JEANNE MERLE D'AUBIGNÉ
Secretary of the Paris Auxiliary

IN the death October 26, 1931, at Barbizon, France, of Miss Jessie Patterson, Chairman of the Paris Auxiliary, the American McAll Association has lost one of its most gifted and zealous members.

Miss Patterson's family, of direct descent from William the Conqueror through a Warren who married William's own daughter, established itself in Boston during the seventeenth century. Later her grandfather became a resident of New York City, and it was there that her education and early activities began.

With Miss Grace Dodge, Miss Patterson was one of the founders of the Irene Club, the first organization of its kind for working girls in New York. For forty years she served as secretary of this group.

She founded and was president for many years of the New York Sewing School Association, whose existence continued until sewing was put into the public school system as a course of study. During her term of office she was sent to Europe to visit public schools and to study continental methods of using sewing as a part of the curriculum. On her return to America she organized an exhibition of sewing by school children of various foreign countries. Incidental to this effort, Miss Patterson succeeded in get-

ting a bill passed by Congress in the short time of one month allowing educational exhibits to enter the United States free of duty.

After the war she returned to France where her niece, Miss Marion M. Greenough, was living with her brother, Carol Greenough, architect of the new American Church in Paris.

At the request of Mrs. Sharpe, wife of the then American ambassador to France, the Young Women's Christian Association organized the American Women's Club of Paris. Miss Patterson was among the group of founders and was first vice-chairman of the Executive Committee under Mrs. George Munroe and then chairman when Mrs. Munroe resigned. Later she became president of the club, holding office for four years but continuing as a director until her death.

During the summer of 1925 Mrs. J. C. Colgate, then first vice-president of the American McAll Association, sought the aid of Miss Patterson in founding a McAll Auxiliary in the American colony of Paris. The group was organized in July of that year. Miss Patterson became its chairman with Mrs. F. W. Beekman, Mrs. J. W. Cochran and Mrs. A. N. Connett, Jr., as vice-presidents. The Baroness H. Hottinguer was its first treasurer and

(Continued on Page 10)



—From a portrait by Carol Aus

MISS JESSIE PATTERSON

Born January 1, 1857

Died October 26, 1931

*Founder and Chairman, Paris Auxiliary of the American McAll Association
Member of the Comité Directeur of the Mission Populaire
Evangélique de France.*

the secretaryship was assumed by Mme. Fabre. Today the membership list of the Auxiliary includes the names of both men and women who are prominent in social, diplomatic and ecclesiastical circles.

In 1927 and again in 1929 Miss Patterson extended a knowledge of McAll work among young people and children through the organization of the Junior and Children's Auxiliaries.

As a means of intensifying interest, she organized a series of annual concerts at the American Pro-Cathedral of Paris. The first of these was a notable event both in the musical world and in the American colony, due to the presence of the great organist, Marcel Dupré, who contributed his talent.

Through her initiative began the now well established custom of conducting parties of American visitors in motor buses to visit McAll stations in and about Paris and to the chapel boats and vacation colonies.

It was a source of great gratification to her to become a member of the Board of Directors of La Mission Populaire Evangélique during the winter of 1928. Rarely does a governing body in France, composed only of men, invite a woman to sit at the same table with them. We know that these McAll councilors never regretted their invitation and they came to her often for her sound and wise advice.

Up to the very last the McAll Mission was very near to Miss Patterson's heart. Already failing in health, she undertook during the past summer to launch a collection among her friends in favor of the vacation colonies. Sev-

eral thousand francs were gathered and her last signature was an endorsement of the check sent to the Mission headquarters.

We cannot speak here of our grief when we knew that she was passing. We realized more acutely than ever that we were losing one of our best friends. Her memory will live with us as a testimonial of what can be done by a woman without great means but with a great heart, a fine sense of justice and a beautiful Christian spirit.



FROM an article about Miss Patterson written by Helen Choate Prince in the December issue of the Bulletin, official organ of the American Women's Club of Paris, we quote the following:

"We have lost from our midst a character combining great generosity, loyalty, devotion to duty, with executive ability and untiring self-sacrifice to her work. Long ago, in the last century, she began her life of helping others, and she never wearied of well-doing, until the time ordained for her activities ran out, and she rested among the trees and ferns she loved so well, waiting for the final call. She was one of the few in our day with an old-time atmosphere about her, recalling the expression "gentle folk." Her taste for books, music and art, her exquisite handiwork created an impression of leisurely cultivation, and seeing her by her fireside, interested in the daily events, it was not in the picture to think of the working of her busy brain and the executive ability which enabled her to keep the strings of manifold interests in her able hands.

"The strength and reality of her religion made a very vital part of her life. The light that illumined her face on the rare occasions when I heard her speak of it has left a lasting memory in my heart.

"Life's race well run,
Life's work well done,
Life's victory won,
Now cometh rest."

This Present Generation

Late News of Junior McAll Groups

Edited by MISS IRENE E. MIX, *Hartford, Conn.*

SO much is heard these days about "depression" and so many have become afflicted with a contagious attitude of hopelessness that it takes courage to talk of growth and improvement. Some may scoff at youth's optimistic statement, "Oh, the world has weathered depressions before." But it has! Not once, but many times, and through each storm the worthwhile things have survived, — yes, even thrived. No better proof of this can be found than our own McAll. Its growth for more than half a century through wars and economic difficulties testifies to its value, the regard in which it has been held and the ever present need to which it administers.

We may read the press for the point of view of men in political circles as they would have it, but the little, yet poignant, things in life and the sentiments of the French themselves come from the humble folk. Perhaps that is, in part, the reason why McAll representatives, in their intimate contact with these people, are so well informed as to their spiritual, moral and physical needs.

A recent letter from Mlle. Jeanne Merle d'Aubigné, secretary of the Paris Junior Auxiliary of the American McAll Association, reads as follows:

"You ask me to tell you what McAll's greatest needs are at present. I am embarrassed to answer because the really great need is for the general fund which is in

deficit. Contributions have become scarcer every month. You may have heard it said that France is very rich. It may be that the Bank of France has stored a large gold reserve, but just now French business men are feeling the effects of the world crisis very acutely. Several well known French Protestant banks have nearly failed. One of them closed its doors last week. So, you see, we cannot expect much help in that quarter."

Read, too, what James G. McDonald, Chairman of the Foreign Policy Association, said in a speech broadcast about the time of M. Laval's visit to this country:

"France is uneasy about the future. Already it has begun to feel the pinch. It faces next year a budget deficit of approximately five billion francs. Its trade balance is becoming more and more adverse. The estimates of those out of work vary from fifty thousand to several hundred thousand. And each of these symptoms will become more marked unless there is a general improvement throughout the world. French leaders admit this. They are not so blind as to suppose that they are immune from a prolonged world wide contagion."

No more inspiring message could be inserted here than the plea sent by Mrs. James C. Colgate, en route from France, to a member of a young people's McAll group:

"All I can say to you and our friends in international friendship work is, 'Steady.' Don't let fear possess you. The work as originally conceived is true and real and good. It is a spiritual work eminently fitted for the working class of France.

"At present every nation on earth is in the throes of hysterical fear. It is evident in the States as in France. Our God—Money—has tumbled from its pedestal but we, because of our environment, will get

up again. The French have a disease of fear, and hope seems far off. War, the grim monster of Europe, stands looking on ready to strike at a moment's notice. It is perfectly awful to feel all this below the semblance of things as they are.

"The Mission is devoid of funds because of us. England can't help, neither can Holland nor Switzerland. The Protestant banks of Paris—there are two—are holding on by grim determination only, I am told. To lend to a religious society on their investments is forbidden under French law. Sell they must to pay the salaries of their workers and what to let go means what will bring any decent price at this crisis. Do you wonder that my heart is heavy with another's grief?

"Do, good friend, let's hold taut the ropes of friendship and bring to these terror-stricken folk our understanding sympathy and point the way to courage and hope (a rainbow of promise). That is the task of the young people this year. We must be soldiers of the Cross and plod through suffering toward the goal of living for every one of Christ's followers,—the path our Master trod so graciously, so nobly, so fearlessly in the sorry days just before the fall of Jerusalem when the then known world was rocking on its base. We, in a larger world, are repeating history today. 'Fear not, little flock, for it is your Father's good pleasure to give you the Kingdom.' Do you remember these words of Jesus? And this 'Kingdom' we know is 'Love.'

"These thoughts are roughly put down while our ship rocks along. Please cull any idea you may find useful for your Junior circle and may I add some lines that to me seem very applicable to us at present?

" 'Oh world, thou choosest not the better part,

It is not wisdom to be only wise,
And on the inward vision close the eyes;
But it is wisdom to believe the heart.

Columbus found a world and had not chart

Save one that faith deciphered in the skies.

To trust the soul's invincible surmise
Was all his science and his only art.

Our knowledge is a torch of smoky pine.
That lights the pathway but one step ahead

Across the void of mystery and dread,
Bid then the tender light of faith to shine

By which alone the mortal heart is led
Into the thinking of the thought
Divine.'"

SANTAYANA.

The future of McAll rests with the youth of this generation. It is they who today must emulate the work of the Seniors and tomorrow strive to make McAll live as their predecessors have made it live. It is their courage, love, enthusiasm and efforts, even more than money, that will strengthen it and sustain it through this crisis and others that may follow. If these attributes are in evidence, there is every assurance that McAll will celebrate many anniversaries, and the youth of today will have kept the faith of those of yesterday.

Sowing by Sewing

A survey of the various groups of young people reveals that, of all phases of McAll work, sewing for the children of France, supporting orphans and receiving letters from them, and supplying some specific need for a vacation colony appeal the most. Mrs. Harry Kline, 190 Huntington Ave., Buffalo, N. Y., is Chairman of Sewing and sends this message:

To our "Record" friends interested in young people's sewing:

The delegates to the Annual Meeting at Buffalo will remember the McAll young people's display of sewing. We have just received Mme. Vachon's and Mme. Roustain's letters of sincere thanks for the garments sent them and their letters are printed in this number.

Our sewing program is now under way and Detroit has already taken 75 garments.

Hartford 36, and Pittsfield 20. We have many samples from Mme. Vachon this year and I am ready to forward a sample and garments all cut, ready to sew, at wholesale prices, plus the amount of parcel post charges, to young people's auxiliaries, church or social groups.

Our young people's sewing responsibility calls for hundreds of dresses for the children of the vacation colonies. We shall so appreciate an order.

Cordially yours,
NEVA WELLINGTON KLINE.
(Mrs. Harry.)

The pleasure derived from making children's clothes is second only to that of receiving them, as the following letters seem to indicate.

Mme. Vachon, in charge of the clothing depot of the Mission, writes:

Dear Madame Kline:

I beg your pardon for not writing sooner to thank you, as well as all the young women who are interested in our work, for the pretty things which Miss Congdon brought us from you. We were truly touched to the depths of our hearts to see with what love your Juniors prepared these garments which are made with so much care and of such beautiful material. Our dear children are delighted to have them. A little six-year-old girl, whose mamma is very poor, having been given one of those pretty flowered dresses to wear to the country, was so delighted that she didn't wish to take it off to go to bed.

In one family of five children living in a single room with their father and mother we were able to supply dresses of the same color to all the little girls. In thanking us the mother said, "One would think the sun was shining here in our little room." It is indeed the sun which enters the hearts of these poor people, thanks to you and the trouble you have taken to come to their assistance.

Give my heartiest thanks to your dear young people, dear Madame, for their effort and perseverance in this blessed work. They may well believe that they have not worked in vain for now we have much unemployment and consequently many hardships to relieve.

Accept, with my personal thanks, dear Madame, my most affectionate greetings.

MATHILDE VACHON.

And here is what Mme. Roustain writes regarding the articles sent:

My dear Mrs. Kline:

Is it possible that so many months have passed since I received your address through Miss Elizabeth Congdon and that I have not yet written to thank you and all your dear fellow workers for the provision of lovely things you sent for our children? I wanted to give away a part at least of my share before writing so as to tell you some little anecdotes concerning some of the girls to whom the clothes were given. Then came my vacation. On my return to my office a double share of work, and so on! We are now in November and you have not yet received my thanks.

Among all the pretty dresses I chose a series of green and orange colored ones and just a few blue and pink ones in the bargain! I love to see our girls dressed as nearly alike as possible in their bright colored frocks. When they run about in the fields or on the river-side they look like flowers spangled on the green grass.

Now may I tell you a few things that may perhaps interest your young friends while their busy fingers are sewing for our little ones?

Among the girls we took to our holiday home at Châtillon the following were a few of the happy owners of your pretty dresses:

Simone L., ten years old, was a war orphan,—in reality a post-war orphan for her father died in 1923, having been gassed on the battlefield. Simone's mother earns her living by making artificial flowers. She also has a little boy and an aged mother who is deaf and blind and cannot walk. This young woman never complains, but works bravely almost night and day. Her rooms are clean and tidy and her children always neat, but it is hard to buy material and find time to make a new dress for Simone who outgrows her clothes so quickly. You can easily believe how pleased her mother was and how proud the little girl when I gave them a dress of each color just before we started for the holidays.

Marcelle and Dénise B., nine and one-half and eight years, have neither father nor mother, only a poor old grandmother of eighty four. She is a "concierge," or door-keeper, in a very poor apartment house. The tenants are all working people who cannot give much money to their door-keeper, but many give her a helping hand instead. One is a seamstress, another sews underwear, etc., and each gives a bit of material or an hour's work now and then so that the poor little girls are not quite without clothes, but you can easily imagine how pleased they were when they each received one of your blue dresses.

If I were to go on you would soon be tired of reading my tales for they might last all night. So I had better stop for today and end this long chat by telling you that now winter is nearing and I am giving away the lovely pink and blue night-gowns. Those I have kept in my office and give them away each time I meet a needy case, and, oh, dear! how often that is! My pile is quite small now, but in its place there is an *immense* pile of gratitude

that I must beg you to distribute among your numerous helpers. My dear young friend, Miss Elizabeth Congdon, went away carrying trunks full of thanks from us all, but there remains quite a lot yet at the bottom of our hearts that we would wish you to feel if we cannot express our gratitude as well as we would wish.

Believe me, dear Mrs. Kline,

Yours sincerely,

ANNIE ROUSTAIN.

At-ten-tion!

A way to swell the ranks! One way that brings fun, as well as results, is to appoint two Captains and two Lieutenants. They form their Companies by alternately drawing, by lot, names of the other members of the organization. The members whose names are so drawn are advised to which Company they belong and then



Afternoon tea at Maison Verte for members of the Mission's young people's societies of the Paris area.

a competitive contest, to last during a certain period, is made for recruits. Every prospective recruit is sent literature regarding McAll with an invitation to join the local group, and the "soldier" proposing her name is commissioned to escort her to the first meeting thereafter and to introduce her to other members. In case one recruit is approached by members from both Companies, the one who first presents her name is the one credited with the membership. At the end of the allotted time, the Company procuring the greatest number of recruits is tendered a tea by the other Company and everyone falls in line. Forward march!

News of Junior Groups

BUFFALO

The ventures of the Buffalo Student McAll always seem to be exceptionally successful and other groups eagerly ask "How do the Buffalo members do so much?" To those who enviously wonder how Buffalo always "goes over the top" it may be of interest to know that in a recent report from a member it was stated that a tea, to which everyone attending brought old silver, proved the most lucrative. Other Auxiliaries have also tried this and found the results worthwhile.

Miss Margaret Strasmer, of 21 Linwood Terrace, is president of the Buffalo Student McAll group and much credit is also due Mrs. John F. Beckert and Mrs. Harry Kline, Chairman of Sewing. This group meets monthly between October and May.

DETROIT

Instigated by Miss Congdon and organized by Mrs. Albert W. Honiywill, Jr., who, as Miss Sheffield of Hartford, played a leading rôle in the formation of the group there, the growth of the Detroit Auxiliary has been by leaps and bounds. Mrs. J. Elmer Forrest, of Highland Park, is now president. It is planned to hold eight regular meetings, at which papers on French history and McAll are to be read, as well as several special meetings. A very successful bridge has already been held and the members are busily sewing for French children.

EASTON

Perhaps no group of young people contributing to McAll meets so often or offers such opportunities for a knowledge of France as does the French History Club now under the leadership of Mrs. Stanley Howell, president. Twenty-two meetings have been planned and at each of these one or two papers on French history will be read by the various members. They are also sewing garments for French children. The filling of small dime banks has proved a popular and lucrative custom among members of this group.

HARTFORD

The Hartford Juniors, whose president is now Miss Florence P. Woolley, is particularly fortunate in having a sponsor so helpful and generous as Mrs. Clarence Wickham. In September she opened her estate to the Juniors for an outing. The weather was

most propitious and the event well patronized. Admission was one dollar each. Bridge on the veranda of the log cabin was enjoyed by many while others played golf, tennis, ping pong, deck tennis, miniature golf, took a dip in the swimming pool or wandered through the oriental and old-fashioned gardens and pine woods, reveling in the wonderful views and picturesque settings. Guests were invited to bring old books which were sold for 25 cents each. Mrs. Wickham furnished the refreshments, so every penny contributed was for McAll, and a substantial sum was raised.

At present this Auxiliary is sewing children's dresses, rompers and slips and stuffing oil-cloth animals as well as making scrapbooks for next year's Christmas box to France.

Until spring, when the annual meeting is held, the four meetings planned will be for sewing. Mrs. Charles Shaw, chairman of the Sewing Committee, opened her home for the first meeting and entertained with a buffet supper. A charge of fifty cents was made for each supper served and the money contributed was used for materials for sewing.

Two orphans are being cared for by the Hartford Juniors and much enjoyment is derived from the letters which occasionally come from them.

LONG ISLAND

The Young People's group in Baldwin, L. I., has Mrs. August Heitman, Jr., for its leader, but their program for the year has not been submitted.

MERIDEN

Miss Elizabeth S. Freeman directs the activities of this organization. With the exception of a bridge, at Mrs. Santan's in December and a business meeting in January, their program for the winter has not been definitely formed. They hope, however, to hold seven meetings before July and some of these will be devoted to sewing for McAll. This group is also supporting two orphans.

PARIS

Mlle. Jeanne Merle d'Aubigné, secretary of the Paris Junior group, who has been such a favorite with those who took the student tours during the summer and who always so willingly responds to requests for news from "Over there," writes as follows:

"Just now the winter programs are beginning in all our centers. The children who went to the vacation colonies are telling their school friends of their wonderful summer. Schools were opened October 1st and we have again opened our centers every day from four to six p. m. It is then the children come to us for study or to play on the grounds. The Girl Scouts and Boy Scouts meet in their own rooms for study and instruction.

"The Men's Clubs have also begun to hold meetings. Last Saturday I attended the Men's Social Study Club at Arcueil where they gather informally around tables, drink coffee and chat about topics of the day. As All Saints' Day and Armistice Day are in this month (November), these were the subjects for discussion, and these men, all humble, working people, spoke in a very beautiful and inspiring manner. They made us very welcome and altogether we spent a pleasant evening in the 'Red Zone.' Armistice Day is to be fcted as 'Peace Day' in our centers."

An Open Letter To the Members of the American McAll Association

Dear Friends:

AT this time when a grave economic crisis is shaking the world and when we see evidence of that old law of solidarity—"When one member suffers, all suffer"—I feel moved to address this message to you.

In this financial depression each country must face its pressing needs. Gold amassed by governments as a measure of national security is powerless to relieve countless cases of distress.

The very works of God are seriously affected by this tempest. What will become of them? How will they be able to stand, ready to resume their march for God, once the storm is past?

The thought of your loyalty to the purpose of the Mission Populaire is a precious comfort to us in our trouble.

As I said at the Annual Meeting in Philadelphia, the future existence of the McAll Mission in France depends on the American McAll Association. In fact, in the last seven years the American McAll Association sent us \$572,952, while we received \$127,203 from France, Canada, England, Scotland, Switzerland, etc.

You see, then, how much it means to us for you to say that we may count on your zeal, your generosity and your loyalty as in the past.

On this side of the ocean, in order to be prepared for the drop in the value of the pound sterling, we have reduced our budget (in which, however, there was no useless expense), leaving only such items of expense as are essential to the life of the Mission. Our workers accept this reduction of resources sorrowfully but courageously, and the restriction of their activities has not dampened their enthusiasm.

We are addressing an appeal to the Protestants of France, already overburdened with their vast foreign missions, as well as to the members of our various McAll groups. One working woman has placed at our disposal twenty thousand francs, the fruit of her economy.

In the midst of our anxieties we acknowledge our great gratitude to you. What would become of the Mission Populaire if it did not, thanks to you, own its properties? As an illustration, it is sufficient to recall that we have been obliged to close our hall at Nice where the rent was raised from three thousand francs annually to twenty-five thousand francs.

Yes, we thank God for your share in His work, and we believe that He who has fostered the Mission with such firm friendships will not permit this activity to falter.

With this confidence we assure you of our gratitude, and, with your help and with your prayers, we will keep the colors of the Mission waving steadily.

Sincerely yours,

Emmanuel Chastand.

Vacation Colonies and Schools

An Analysis of the Mission's Summer Activities

VACATION COLONIES

From Where Do the Children Come?

They come from environments differing greatly, according to the degree to which our evangelistic work has been developed. Where our work is still in its infancy the children sent to the vacation colonies come from homes still ravaged by alcohol, immorality and unbelief. A community in which our activities have been organized less recently will furnish a large number of children already under our Christian influence. Lastly, from a center established still earlier will come young people who, thanks to the Gospel, live in homes where they enjoy a certain material well-being and wholesome moral training.

We always find in our vacation colonies, however, a number of children who are really primitive from every point of view. Living in unsanitary and uncomfortable hovels, they are aware of the hardships and the sins of life. For them the colony is a sanatorium for their weakened bodies and neglected souls. Even if this privilege is given to them but once, the vacation will be a ray of sunshine brightening their whole lives. At least once in their existence they will have received happiness in the name of Jesus Christ.

"I have no papa," said Juliette.

"Is he dead, then?"

"No, but he drank and Mama didn't want him any more."

"I have one," Jeanne declared, "but he is in prison."

We also receive children from a more well-to-do class,—free-thinkers who appreciate our moral influence and also (though they will not always confess it) our religious influence.

"What comes of this mixture?" we might be asked. In answer we might mention, as an example, that the children sent to Coqueréaumont from the Zone were among the best behaved and the most attentive. Sometimes, in the first few days, strong language is heard, but the offender soon realizes that such expressions are out of place.

The children delight in the nourishing food, good care, shower baths and fresh air, and in Christian friendship with their leaders.

What Do They Do at the Vacation Colony?

They play. This is naturally their principal occupation. At Bellevue the children take pleasure in building châteaux in the sand and in bathing in the sea. At Gérardmer they like to walk in the woods and to gather flowers, especially myrtle. Football, gymnastics and walks in the forest are the main diversions in Coqueréaumont. At Fondettes bathing in the Loire is enjoyed. Everywhere the in-

genuity of the children is exercised in organizing amusements, with or without playthings.

They work. Manual training, sewing, sketching, designing and construction keep these boys and girls occupied. This was a great resource this year in the rainy weather. They also assist in the household tasks. There are so many vegetables to prepare, dishes to dry and beds to make. Mothers reap the benefits after the vacation.

They learn. The fields, the mountains, the sea and the forest furnish numerous sources for instruction. Also, lessons drawn from the Gospel are absorbed with real pleasure. The children have their favorite stories. For one it is that in which "the little fellow climbs a tree to see Jesus pass"; for another it is the story of the paralytic of Capernaum.

At Fondettes, in a competition of Biblical recitations, eight children recited as many as seven parables.

What Do They Gain in Health?

In spite of inclement weather this year the general health was excellent. "In Paris, when it rains we take cold, but not here."

Cheeks grew plump and ruddy and eyes brightened. Health was stored up for the winter, and the children will snap their fingers at bronchitis.

Showers, tub-baths and gymnastics all contributed to physical improvement, and good habits were formed.

"We were well fed." This testimony recurs in many letters.

The boys and girls learned to eat everything! There were so many new dishes and new soups, which their mothers never have time to make at home.

The record gain of six kilograms



Children singing as they weave among the trees at the vacation colony of La Bernerie.

(about thirteen pounds) was made this year by a little girl at Fondettes.

"We grew at the Colony!" a little boy wrote from Marseilles. Then he added, "I learned to sit up straight at the table and to hold a spoon."

What is the Benefit to Their Souls?

"I take away with me the true light from the Colony," a ten-year-old child declared.

"Before this vacation I was not interested in the things of Jesus, but now I want to be a little ray of sunshine at home and at school."

"I wonder why I did not give my life to Jesus sooner."

"Jesus is the only good man. His soul is as white as a lamb."

"Jesus was crucified, and forgave His destroyers. The Colony gave me the desire to love Him."

"Jesus is an Eternal Rock. At the Colony we are taught to give ourselves to Him."

It is not in vain that the days commenced and ended with a worship period are lived close to God and under the inspiration of Jesus.

What Do These Children Think About it?

"I like the Colony very much because we are well fed there. We live as one big family and we love one another like brothers and sisters. I shall be sorry to leave."

"The food is very good. We learn to obey and to do everything with a system."

"We are well off here. M. Garnier is a good father."

"Keep us at the Colony for another week. Mother will not say anything!"

"I wish I never had to leave here again."

"I would like to be at a Colony that would last forever."

"On the last day I shall hide; I do not want to go home."

"We forget everything here," one child declared. Many are happy to be able thus to forget.

What Do the Parents Say About it?

"I am well satisfied. My son has gained 1 kil. 600 (about 3½ pounds); he is always hungry and eats everything. He has formed the good habit of drinking no wine."

"My daughter has been very kind and helpful since her return."

"I would scarcely recognize my boy!"

"My son has improved fifty per cent."

One mother sent a two-franc piece to each of her three children. "This is to give to the councilors in acknowledgment of what they have done for you," she wrote.

Six weeks of good discipline, order and sharing of experiences, lived in a Christian atmosphere, is bound to produce appreciable and appreciated results. This is sufficient to explain why parents prefer our vacation colonies, though a pecuniary sacrifice is asked, to free lay colonies.

That the parents themselves benefit by the good done for their children is illustrated by the following:

In the home of an engineer and free-thinker three boys sat at the table

with their mother and grandmother who were conscientious though not religious. Contrary to custom, silence reigned.

"Well, Louis, you are very quiet today!" "Father, it is because I understand one of M. M——'s remarks that I could not understand a month ago. He said, 'A person can be surrounded by a devoted family and friends and yet feel lonely!'"

"What do you mean?"

"That you have never spoken to me of God who loves us, nor of Jesus Christ. It is because you do not believe, but I believe and so do my brothers."

The following Sunday the three children attended worship with their parents' approval.

VACATION SCHOOLS

There are vacation schools in Paris at the Foyers Fraternelles of Grenelle and Maison Verte; in the outskirts of Paris at Bicêtre and Arcueil; and in the provinces at Rouen, Nantes, St. Quentin (two), and Fives-Lille.

The large playgrounds, deserted by those children who went to a vacation colony or to the homes of relatives, were invaded by newcomers, brought in from the streets. It is a difficult task, accomplished by patience and perseverance, to devote all day every day to a regiment of undisciplined children from no one knows where, and who must be managed gently to keep their attendance. It is, indeed, a strenuous undertaking to keep these restless boys and girls within the four walls of a yard for

weeks. Yet those who consecrate themselves to this work see but little fruit of their labors. The new recruits at the end of the vacation, however, show that their efforts have not been in vain. There are gains.

In spite of the difficulties confronting the workers, they succeed here and there in reaching the souls of the children. Many are ignorant of everything religious, and at first prayer arouses their mirth.

"I have learned that there is no man who can love me as Jesus does. Without His help we can do nothing," said one child.

"I learned hymns, to crochet and to love Jesus more."

A newcomer, eight years old, loves Jesus "because He is good and because He says that we should not say bad words nor steal from our parents."

These children remember the Bible stories in their own way. Thus one said that Peter denied his Master "because he was afraid to be a chum of Jesus." For another, the Eiffel Tower and Tower of Babel are one and the same.

They love their school: "The Fraternité is our home when Papa and Mama are at work."

The fact cannot be too strongly emphasized that the vacation colonies and schools are an integral part of the religious work of the Mission Populaire. If they did not exist they would have to be invented. Moreover, it is natural that this invention, as far as our country is concerned, should be the act of a servant of God.

Translated from Echos et Nouvelles.

Eugène Veloppé

A Victory Won by Unswerving Faith

By REV. GEORGE CADIER
Director of the Fraternite of Nantes

"IT is not possible, is it, Monsieur Cadier, that, at the age of thirty-five, my end should be approaching and that I should be taken from my children?"

"I do not know, dear friend, what awaits you, but I know that it is best to be ready always; such is our duty."

These words were exchanged in October, 1930. Later, Eugène Veloppé resigned himself to his departure. We remember him as a living symbol of human suffering and divine consolation.

He came to the Fraternité of Nantes, when Monsieur Chastand was director of that center, on the occasion of a meeting dedicated to the popular Jean Jaurès. He was immediately won over by the atmosphere of good fellowship and unselfishness. He then joined the Workmen's Social Study Club, and played his cornet in the band. What particularly impressed him in our Fraternité was the absence of distinction between rich and poor. After having studied socialism, he devoted his thoughts to Christianity and discovered a sublime personality in Jesus, "worthy of being worshipped." During his illness he turned to the Gospel and read it avidly.

He was the victim of an incurable malady which drained his life like a vampire. Only constant injections of

morphine, administered by his wife, enabled him to endure the suffering. "There are moments when I lose courage," he said, "but then I take heart again." How was he able to do this? He kept the image of the Crucifixion before his eyes. "When the effects of the morphine wear off, I look at it steadily; see how beautiful it is! I ask only one thing, that the Father, revealed by Jesus, the man of suffering, be with me always."

It was easy to point out to this man that God was with him, since he was freed from selfishness and fear. This proof made his face, lined with suffering, shine joyfully.

Veloppé devoted much thought to others than himself. Mlle. Grassmück, his willing nurse night and day, and Mm. Garnier and Portal, who also spent nights watching over him, can testify to this. A few hours before drawing his last breath, he evinced fear that Monsieur Garnier would take cold by the open window. He was concerned for his parents and other members of his family,—his helpmate, who he said was a hard and courageous worker, his two-year-old baby, Guy, and his daughter, Simone, thirteen. "Little Simone," he said, "I have not long to live. Promise me that you will be good to your mother." Many times he declared his wish that

his children should attend the Fraternité.

Eugène Veloppé had always had a moral sense; he had a horror of intemperance and idleness. He enjoyed the full esteem of an excellent employer and was beloved of his friends. A subscription opened in the *Populaire* of Nantes, was the occasion of touching demonstrations of comradeship.

Politically allied to the socialist principles of co-operative effort and of trade unionism, Veloppé felt the need of rallying to a close union in the spiritual realm, and he signed with a firm hand, at the same time as his wife, this solemn declaration: "In the knowledge of my personal powerlessness and the powerlessness of humanity to achieve justice, love, and holiness, and with the conviction that the ideal of the Gospel and the person of Christ are incomparably powerful in saving the world from selfishness and sin, I desire to strengthen my faith and to conduct my life in accordance with the teachings of the Gospel."

He spoke willingly of leaving this earth; he spoke of it manfully. "I am waiting; I have no fear; I have trust; God's will be done! Do not be troubled, you who love me, I shall depart with happiness." His only dread was of being carried away by a hemorrhage. "I would like to die like this, surrounded by those whom I love." And this great blessing was accorded to him on July 3, 1931.

Happy is the man, in sickness and in death, who opens his heart in prayer as a flower unfolds to the sun. Each

time we visited Veloppé he asked us to pray with him. Sometimes his daughter, Simone, said the Lord's prayer. This martyr suffered patiently because he saw the Invisible. Today he is supremely happy.



Magazine Articles

RECENT issues of widely circulated magazines have offered capably written articles about France. The following are recommended to the readers of the Record:

Free Trade and France, by Robert Dell. The Nation, September 23, 1931.

Marianne in Clover, by Edward Angly. The Forum, October, 1931.

The French Mind and the American, by Bernard Fay. Harper's, November, 1931.

France on Parade, by Samuel Spring. Atlantic Monthly, December, 1931.

What France Really Wants, by Lathrop Stoddard. Forum, December, 1931.



A Memory That Enriches

IN 1930 the Mission received a gift from Pittsfield, Mass., with the following designation: "The Charles and Elisha Whittlesey Fund bestowed upon the special branch of the orphan work in the McAll Mission in loving memory of the brave soldiers who gave their lives for France."

It is worthy of note that the interest derived from this fund served to repair the mattresses last summer at Châtillon.

Gleanings

News of McAll Groups Here and There

BALTIMORE

Miss Dora L. Murdoch, president of the Auxiliary, writes in part:

"The Baltimore Auxiliary has had two stirring meetings in the past two months. The visit of Miss Congdon in November was as good as a cheer and her stimulating comments made us feel that there was no worthier group of workers to aid than those of the Mission Populaire. We hope that she will come back and help us recruit an army of young people who will be as enthusiastic about the cause as are we older ones who are trying to carry on.

"The diplomacy of one of our members secured for our use without any expense whatever the Blue Room of the Knights of Columbus building. This, the most attractive hall in Baltimore, was reserved for the presentation, December 8, of the McAll film by the Field Representative.

"The meeting was said to be successful though even the best response always seems inadequate to me. Every effort was made to interest those unfamiliar with McAll for that is the great problem which lies before the American McAll Association."

BOSTON

"Intimate Touches with McAll" was the subject of a talk by Mrs. Helen M. Craig at the October meeting of the Auxiliary. Mrs. Craig recounted

her impressions of three summer months in France spent in studying the work of the Mission.

"We have a better knowledge," Miss Beach writes, "and a greater interest in the Mission Populaire through seeing the McAll film presented by the Field Representative in November."

The film was also shown before a Sunday evening congregation of Union Congregational Church. There new friends were made and a substantial offering added to the resources of the Auxiliary.

BUFFALO

Mrs. Charles C. Slaght contributes the outline of a January event which promises to sustain the Buffalonian high standard of originality in McAll meetings.

A McAll Founders' Day Tea is to be staged January 16 in the Central Park Baptist Church. The setting will consist of a drawing room with its tea table, flowers and other appurtenances.

The special guests of the afternoon will be "*Mrs. Robert W. McAll of 1857*," "*Miss Beach*," and an "*Old Buffalonian*," impersonated by Mrs. Samuel Lindsay, Mrs. George Dorland and Miss Mary Noble respectively. Attired in the costumes of the periods they represent, these guests will speak informally of the beginnings of McAll work in France, the United States and Buffalo.

The Junior, Student and Children's groups will be represented by Mrs. Henry Schaeffer, Mrs. John Beckert and Mrs. Garrettson, also in appropriate costumes. About thirty students and children will take part in the program, in which music is to be interspersed.

This joint meeting of Senior and Junior groups is directed by a committee of which Mrs. Charles C. Slaght and Mrs. J. A. Owenhouse are chairmen.

DETROIT

Read what the energetic Detroit group has recently accomplished.

October 16. A Russian Tea at the home of Mrs. Albert Honywill, Jr., graced by the presence of Madame Roudoy (Princess Maksontoff) who spoke interestingly of Russia. For this occasion Mrs. J. W. Collins, Mrs. Milton Pettibone, Mrs. Freer Armstrong and Mrs. Walter Starkweather assisted as hostesses.

November 4. A sewing meeting at the home of Mrs. Floyd Clise. Between stitches Mrs. Walter Starkweather gave an enjoyable talk on "Who are the French?"

November 20. Mrs. Albert Honywill, Jr., and Mrs. Ward F. Seeley opened their homes for a benefit bridge party. The attendance of 112 members and friends assured the success of the afternoon socially, and netted \$54.00 for the treasury.

December 7. A meeting at the home of Mrs. J. W. Collins, at which Miss Congdon was the guest speaker.

The Auxiliary is making prepara-

tions for a series of presentations of the McAll film in Detroit in January.

EASTON

The annual luncheon of the Auxiliary was held November 11 at Christ Lutheran Church with a large attendance of members and invited guests. Mrs. Clinton Hilliard served as chairman of the luncheon committee. This is one of the methods employed by the Easton Auxiliary to raise funds for its Annual Meeting pledge and to interest new friends in the work.

HARTFORD

Mrs. Edgar B. Burr, publicity chairman of the Hartford Auxiliary, writes as follows:

"Our Hartford Auxiliary is already raising money as our contribution to the McAll work and has made a very good start. The plan is this:

"Sixteen members of our Board were invited to a simple two course luncheon followed by a game of 'Bridge' at the home of one of our members. Each gave her fifty cents, and in turn promised to go home and invite eight friends to their houses, for either a simple lunch, cards or tea, and they were to give fifty cents for that hospitality, and in turn were to promise to invite four friends, who would each make a similar contribution. A little figuring with pencil and paper will prove that a very considerable sum can be raised in this simple way, provided the chain remains unbroken and we have a diligent interested committee who have the matter in charge to see that this does not happen. We shall

hope to complete our pledge and have enough to make further contributions before the end of the McAll year."

MERIDEN

We have all enjoyed (writes Mrs. John G. Nagel) the fall meetings of the Auxiliary. In October Dr. Margaret Bronson gave us a delightful talk on personal contacts with the Mission Populaire. Miss Congdon's afternoon with the managers was a joy. Later the enthusiasm aroused by the presentation of the McAll film started our year in earnest.

MINNEAPOLIS

The December meeting of the Auxiliary was held Friday, December 11, at the home of Mrs. Newman. The business meeting was followed by a tea and social hour.

The mince-meat sale fostered by the membership realized about \$84 for McAll.

The Church Federation of the city has promised its aid in securing a large audience for the showing of the McAll film in the latter part of January.

Miss Williams writes of the interest aroused by a story which appeared in "Echos et Nouvelles," published by the Mission Populaire. This concerned the old man who first learned of Christ through the Mission many years before, and who just before his death walked many miles to find a missionary to tell him more of this good news.

MORRISTOWN, N. J.

While not on the list of active Auxiliaries, Morristown has a number of

faithful McAll contributors who, under the leadership of Dr. Frederick W. Owen, continue their enthusiasm for the Fraternité of Nantes. Recently this group sent the sum of \$72 to add to the happiness of Monsieur Cadier's children at the annual Christmas fête.

ORANGE, N. J.

From a letter received from Miss Caroline C. Dechert, treasurer of the Auxiliary of the Oranges, we quote:

"Mrs. C. H. Kelsey died recently, and her will was published Saturday. It includes a bequest to McAll through this Auxiliary of one thousand dollars."

PITTSFIELD

Mrs. Henry M. Seaver reports:

"The coming of the Field Representative to our McAll Auxiliary on November 11 was an event of great importance. He spoke to an audience of more than two hundred persons and told an interesting story of the work in France. The pictures were much enjoyed.

"Our treasury is in fine condition and all of our pledges have been met. We hope to start sewing meetings in January."

SPRINGFIELD

Continuing its annual method of raising funds by engaging prominent speakers, the Auxiliary announces the appearance of Ruth Bryan Owen who will lecture in Springfield on January 25.

The Present Situation of Protestantism in France

The following rapid survey of current aspects of French Protestantism is an excerpt from an article written by Henry Clavier under the general title of "Le Protestantisme Français et la Démocratie." It appeared in the September, 1931 issue of Le Christianisme Social.

THE French Reform was really national in origin, with the Vaudois as precursors, Lefèvre, d'Étaples and Farel as leaders, and Calvin as organizer. Encouraged, inspired and strengthened by the success of Luther in Germany, its progress was so rapid that, in spite of widespread hostility, it reached, according to some figures, a quarter or perhaps even a third of the French population. This was in the sixteenth century, but three centuries of infuriated persecution, as pitiless and often as barbarous as it was cleverly organized, were to transform this triumphant march into an almost irreparable disaster.

"There are no more Protestants in France," Louis XIV declared, and perhaps he believed it after the helpless flight of their leaders, in spite of the stifled outburst of the revolting shepherds of Cevennes. He was mistaken, yet scarcely so.

When full and complete liberty of conscience was proclaimed by the Revolution in 1802, and Napoleon gave protection to the Protestants, they

numbered about 428,000. In 1888 there were 652,000. Official statistics are not available, but estimates of the present number vary from one to one and a half million. The population of France has increased during the same period, 1802 to the present day, from twenty-five to forty millions.

These figures, however, are vague. Here are some of greater significance. In 1806 there were 120 pastorates in French territory; today, in the same territory, there are 1,098, not including the 49 parishes in northern Africa. Thus, within a little more than a century their number has increased ten-fold.

It is worthy of note that the Central Evangelical Society, whose work is essentially that of publicity and conquest, has established 184 of these 1,098 posts, 124 of which are affiliated with the Union of Churches. The Mission Populaire supports 31.

The relatively numerous groups of French Protestants work together in harmony, and tend, more and more, to concentrate their efforts.

The Protestant Federation of France was founded in 1905 and firmly organized in 1909. Its publication, *Le Conseil*, is the official organ of French Protestantism. Its offices and those of the principal Protestant churches and organizations are now concentrated in one building, the House of French Protestantism.

French Protestantism manifests its intellectual strength through its theological efforts and its numerous publications, and its practical value through its works.

Instruction in theology is given in three institutions: Montpellier, formerly Montauban, founded in 1602; Paris, founded in 1877, and Strasbourg.

Two hundred and forty-eight Protestant newspapers or parish bulletins and two theological magazines, that of Strasbourg and of Montpellier, are published. Among the best known publications are *Le Christianisme Social* and *Foi et Vie*.

A certain number of literary and intellectual societies have been organized by French Protestants. The most important of these is the Society of French Protestant History, of which Guizot was the honorary president. Its Bulletin publishes periodically works of value and new documents.

In the fields of charity and social service, effort is proportionately great, the more so because to religious work must be added all the lay activities which the Protestants have inspired and organized, and of which they are still the mainspring. Among the religious institutions should be mentioned the asylums of La Force, after which Bodelschonigh patterned those of Bethel bei Bielefeld; more than fifty orphanages, hospitals and sanatoriums provided by the House of Deaconesses in Paris and in Strasbourg and by the model school of Bordeaux, the first of its kind in France.

The war against alcohol and various

forms of immorality is considered in France as a Protestant prerogative. This is not strictly the case, but it does indicate the relative importance of Protestant efforts in that direction.

We must not pass over the work of the Salvation Army, which, in spite of initial difficulties, has seen its field of activity expand immeasurably. It is known everywhere for the great scope of its efforts, and it has commanded universal respect and admiration by its remarkable attainments.

In the field of evangelization the French Protestants display an apostolic zeal.

The Central Evangelical Society, founded in 1847, today has 228 stations and annexes. Already 124 Reformed and Lutheran churches have sprung from its efforts.

La Mission Populaire, la Mission Intérieure, la Cause, with its many organisms, the three Biblical societies and the Christian youth movements, all exercise, in various ways and in various proportions, the same conquering spirit.

The first Protestant mission in a heathen land dates from the sixteenth century. It was begun in 1556, under the protection of Admiral Coligny.

In 1827 the Paris Society of Evangelical Missions was organized. The first fields of its efforts were the Les-souto and the Zambèze, in British territory; then its activities were extended to the French colonial empire.

The mission in the territory of the Bassoutos, which will soon celebrate its centennial, saved a tiny race on the verge of extinction, and so trans-

formed it that it has the unique privilege of a large political self-government in the Commonwealth of South Africa.



New Hall at St. Nazaire

FOR a number of years the Mission activities in St. Nazaire have been conducted in a portable hut which has proved to be inadequate particularly in recent months under the progressive direction of M. LeBerre.

His faith and patience were rewarded on November 22 when a new hall, erected on land rented with a view to purchase, was inaugurated in the presence of an assembly of more than 200 parents, children and invited guests.

Mons. Beigbeder, president of the Mission Populaire, was present at the opening ceremony, as was Mons. Cadier, director of the neighboring Fraternité of Nantes.

The new hall, while not large nor luxurious in its appointments, offers a much more favorable opportunity to Mons. LeBerre for the extension of the Mission's program in St. Nazaire. The added advantage of playground space will be much appreciated by the scores of children who have come to regard the "Frat" as their source of happiness in their leisure hours.

Mission Personnel Changes

A CABLEGRAM (received just before going to press) from the Paris office of the Mission announces that the Board of Directors has accepted the resignation of its president, Mons. O. Beigbeder. Rev. Henri Guex, long the Directeur Général, and more recently, a member of the Board, has assumed the presidency.

In addition to the sad loss sustained by the Paris Board in the passing of Miss Jessie Patterson, its ranks have been further depleted by the death of one of its devoted lay members, Mons. Maurice Widmer, and by the resignation of Rev. H. Bonifas who for reasons of health is leaving his Paris church to assume a less onerous charge in the town of Nyons.

At St. Quentin, Rev. Pierre Blondelle has been installed as director of the Foyer Fraternal, succeeding Mlle. Prévost-Brouillet. As an aid to Rev. Lafon, director of the Fraternité of Rouen, the Mission has recruited the services of Rev. Gruffel.



Site of new hall at St. Nazaire, inaugurated November 22, 1931

TO THE READERS OF
THE RECORD

A HAPPY NEW YEAR

FROM THE EDITOR

Receipts of the American McAll Association from Auxiliaries and Churches

October 4 - December 4, 1931—\$4,656.37

MASSACHUSETTS, \$499.50		PENNSYLVANIA, \$608.50	
Andover Friends	\$ 15.00	Easton Auxiliary	\$ 56.00
Boston Auxiliary	36.00	French History Club	35.00
Pittsfield Auxiliary	223.50	Moylan	8.00
Salem	150.00	Philadelphia Auxiliary	509.50
Springfield Auxiliary	72.00	CONNECTICUT, \$851.00	
Springfield Fram	3.00	Hartford Auxiliary	\$ 754.00
NEW YORK, \$1,163.50		Hartford Junior Auxiliary.....	72.00
Buffalo Auxiliary	\$ 500.00	Norwich Auxiliary	25.00
Ithaca Circle	385.50	MINNESOTA, \$132.50	
New York Auxiliary	132.00	Minneapolis Auxiliary	\$ 132.50
Rochester Auxiliary	110.00	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, \$18.50	
Troy Auxiliary	36.00	Washington Auxiliary	\$ 18.50
NEW JERSEY, \$925.26		OHIO, \$150.00	
Montclair Auxiliary	\$ 285.50	Cincinnati	\$ 150.00
Auxiliary of the Oranges.....	581.63	MISCELLANEOUS	
Plainfield Auxiliary	13.13	Anonymous	\$ 2.00
Princeton Circle	45.00	Per American Sunday-School Union....	5.00
		Per Sale Christmas Cards.....	300.61

JANUARY

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